IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend paragraph [0001] as follows:

This application is a divisional application of ~~published~~ allowed U.S. Patent Application No. 10/368,535, filed February 18, 2003, which claims priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119 to French Patent Application 02 01996, filed on February 18, 2002, the entire disclosures of which are both incorporated herein by reference.

Please amend paragraph [0002] as follows:

The present invention relates to a method of identifying a signal, such as a source of sound ~~source~~, for example, and a device for implementing the method. The purpose of a method according to the invention is to identify the source of an unwanted noise (or other signal) in a machine, for example an aircraft, a road vehicle (automobile, truck, coach, etc.), a stationary industrial machine, etc.

Please amend paragraph [0003] as follows:

~~No such methods exist as yet.~~ At present, in the case of an aircraft, unwanted noises are identified either before the aircraft is delivered by the manufacturer or when an unwanted noise appears during the operation of the aircraft by an airline. The expression "unwanted noise" refers to a noise that is perceptible in flight at an abnormal and unacceptable sound level. To identify the noise, a specialist in acoustics and aeronautical engineering is called in to identify the source of the unwanted noise during test flights. Using his knowledge and experience, the expert identifies the sources of unwanted noises that he hears. This "manual" and empirical procedure is effective but costly.

Please amend paragraph [0004] as follows:

In a field ~~close to that of~~ related to the present invention, ~~the documents~~ U.S. Pat. No. 4,884,449 and US-2001012981, for example, disclose methods based on using a sound recording. ~~These two documents describe~~ Specifically, the prior art describes the attempt to determine if a part of a machine, for example a bearing, is defective or not. ~~Here it is not a question of identifying the source of an unknown noise but of determining if a noise emitted by a known source includes anomalies or not~~ Identifying the source of an unknown noise includes determining if a noise emitted by a known source has anomalies or not.

Please amend paragraph [0014] as follows:

~~To use~~ In ~~the~~ a method according to the invention, the signatures stored in the database advantageously include information ~~on~~ pertaining to the range of frequencies of the signal emitted by the corresponding source, ~~on~~ the conditions under which the signal emitted by the corresponding source appears, and ~~also on~~ the effects of modifying one or more parameters. ~~This latter~~ The information regarding the effects of modifying one or more parameters is particularly useful during the consolidation and quantification stages.

Please amend paragraph [0028] as follows:

FIG. 1 is a diagrammatic plan view of an aircraft fuselage without ~~minus~~ its wings.

Please amend paragraph [0075] as follows:

FIGS. 10 and 11 show one example of resolving ambiguity. FIG. 10 shows at a frequency of ~~1 100~~ 1,100 Hz a line corresponding to a source A. The measurement shown in FIG. 10 was taken at location 2/3L, at an altitude of ~~13 000~~ 13,000 feet and at a speed of 320 knots. This line therefore corresponds to a noise perceptible in the middle of the cabin. However, as shown in FIG. 11, this noise is generated in the aft area of the cabin. The

measurement corresponding to FIG. 11 has the same characteristics except for the location. This measurement was taken at the location 4L, at an altitude of ~~13 000~~ 13,000 feet and at a speed of 320 knots. Comparing the two figures shows that the level of the line is significantly different (69 dB in FIG. 10 and 76 dB in FIG. 11). Similarly, the emergence is much greater in FIG. 11 than in FIG. 10.

Please amend paragraph [0080] as follows:

After making a recording lasting 10 seconds and processing the recorded signal, the spectrum shown in FIG. 12 is obtained. This spectrum is limited to the frequency range from 0 to 2 kHz because the measurement shows no significant component beyond ~~2 000~~ 2,000 Hz.